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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ When the ban is removed, the Government will consider the question.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will it not prove a better incentive to them to cultivate these lands and to put all their labour, energy and capital, if they are sure that if they continue to cultivate them continuously for a particular period, they would become the ultimate owners of the lands? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The ban over the alienation of lands was connected with the question of reservation of some lands for ex-servicemen ; now that question is practically over and the question will be considered.”

Language test for Deputy Collectors.

*** 110 Q.—ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in view of the impending partition of the Province into Andhra and Tamil Provinces it is necessary to continue the Deputy Collectors' Language Test?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao) :—“ It is necessary to continue the language test for Deputy Collectors until the partition of the Province becomes an accomplished fact.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Import of rice and wheat into this Province for 1945-47.

8 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of imports of rice and wheat into the Province from other Provinces or States of India in the years 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(b) the names of such Provinces or States—the quantity from each Province and the price paid per bag of rice of 246 lb. and per unit of wheat imported;

(c) the costs of transportation per bag of rice or per unit of wheat;

(d) the imports of rice from foreign countries in the years 1945-46 and 1946-47—the names of the said countries—the quantities imported therefrom; and

(e) the price or prices paid per each bag of 246 lb. rice to the several foreign countries from which rice was imported and the costs of import and transportation per bag of 246 lb. of rice and per unit of wheat?

A.—(a) to (e) Statements * showing the information required are laid on the table of the House.

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Cost of the staff of the Food Department for 1945-47.

9 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state what is the cost of the staff to the Government for procurement and distribution of food-grains in the Province for the years 1945-46 and 1946-47?

A.—The expenditure on the staff employed for procurement and distribution of foodgrains (including rationing) was as shown below :—

1945-46—Rs. 58,69,000.

1946-47—Rs. 1,08,40,600.

These figures exclude the expenditure incurred on the Headquarters [Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)] staff.

The expenditure on account of the Headquarters staff was—

1945-46—Rs. 6,59,000.

1946-47—Rs. 9,33,400.

Articles exported from Madras Province to America for 1945-47.

10 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the articles exported from the Madras Presidency to America, the value of the exports in each such article in the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and the amount of dollars earned by the Madras Presidency by reason of such exports;

(b) how much of the dollars so earned have been utilized by the Madras Presidency and in what manner;

(c) what are the articles imported from America;

(d) what articles have been imported from America by the Madras Presidency in 1945-46 and 1946-47, the list of such articles together with the value thereof against each article and total value of such articles;

(e) whether there has been any dollar distribution by the Central Government among the various Provinces and States; if so, the figures of such distribution in 1945-46 and 1946-47 as regards this Province;

(f) what is the quota of dollars allotted to the Madras Presidency and what is the quantity earned during the said years 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(g) what are the articles needed for the Madras Province from America; whether any orders for import of articles from America have been made in 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(h) whether such orders have been complied with and to what extent; and

(i) the reason for non-compliance if any and the extent of non-compliance on any such orders for import?

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A.—(a) to (i) The information asked for is not available with this Government. An effort is being made to obtain it from the Central Government. If any information is forthcoming, it will be placed on the table of the House.

Certain particulars regarding Indian Medical Service officers in this Province.

11 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names, qualifications, previous occupation and residences of those who were recruited to the Indian Medical Service in this Province during the war from October 1939 to August 1945, as also their rank and the salaries and allowances that they were drawing in August 1945;

(b) the names of the members of the Indian Medical Service employed in the Provincial Medical Service after their return from the war, as also their present status and salary; and

(c) the names of such officers from this Province who joined the I.N.A. under Netaji Subas Chandra Bose and whether they or any of them have been re-employed, and if so, on what status and salary?

A.—(a) This is a matter for the Government of India.

(b) It is presumed that reference is made to the candidates who belong to the Emergency Commission of the Indian Medical Service. A list^a of such candidates employed in the Madras Medical Service in the grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons on their return from war service is furnished in Appendix VII. These Civil Assistant Surgeons were started on the initial pay of Rs. 200 per mensem in the scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

(c) A list^b showing the names of Medical Officers of this Province, so far as information is available, who joined the I.N.A. is furnished in Appendix VIII. Out of them, the following candidates have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons on the usual pay and allowances admissible to such candidates. (Scales of pay Rs. 200—20/2—400 plus admissible allowances):—

1. Dr. T. Titus.
2. Dr. K. Sundaram.
3. Dr. M. A. Nambiar.
4. Dr. S. Krishnamurthi.
5. Dr. T. E. Unny.
6. Dr. R. V. Ramana Rao.

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 569-572 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VIII on page 572 infra.

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Articles exported from the Madras Province to certain foreign countries for 1945-47.

12 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what articles did the Madras Province export in 1945-46, 1946-47 and in 1947-48 till the end of August 1947 to (i) America, (ii) England, (iii) other sterling areas giving the names of such sterling countries, (iv) other foreign countries giving the names of such foreign countries; what were the quantities so exported, the foreign currencies acquired by such export; and

(b) what articles did the Madras Province import in 1945-46, 1946-47 and in 1947-48 till the end of August 1947 from (i) America, (ii) England, (iii) other sterling areas giving the names of such sterling countries, (iv) other foreign countries giving the names of such foreign countries, what were the quantities so imported and amount of foreign currencies acquired for such imports?

12-30 p.m. A.—(a) & (b) This Government have no information on the subject as "exports" are controlled by the Government of India.

Sterling balances.

13 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how much of the sterling balances of India in England represent the portion attributable to Madras contribution and how much of the sterling balances released for India are given to Madras Province;

(b) whether any representations have been made by the Government of India in the matter of apportionment of sterling balances by the Madras Province; if so, a copy of such representation may be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued by the Madras Government to the members of the Constituent Assembly representing Madras and data furnished to them to guide them in the formulation for allocation of revenues between the Centre and Provinces; if so, the same may be placed on the table of the House; if not, why not;

(d) whether the members of the Constituent Assembly representing Madras have placed any representation in the formulation of such allocation and if so, in regard to what heads of revenue; and

(e) whether the members of the Constituent Assembly representing Madras have been given a mandate to subscribe to such allocation without reference to the Assembly that elected them?

A.—(a) The sterling balances in England relating to the Dominions of India and Pakistan are the property of the Reserve Bank of India and are held by the Bank partly in the Issue Department as part of the

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reserve against the note issue and partly in the Banking Department as part of its assets against its liabilities. It is not the case that any portion of the balance was "contributed by" or "attributable to", any particular Province.

No specific allotments from the sterling balances are made for sale to Provincial Governments for meeting their overseas expenditure. Sterling has been made available hitherto without difficulty for all necessary Government purposes. The purchase of sterling by residents in India for use for non-Government purposes is controlled by the Governments of India and of Pakistan through their Systems of Import Control and Exchange Control. Questions relating to the utilization of the sterling balances fall within the Central subjects "Currency" and "External Affairs", and the Madras Government have no powers in regard to them.

(b) No such representation has been made.

(c) & (d) The question of the allocation of revenues between the Union and the Units under the new Constitution was discussed informally at a Conference held by the Finance Minister of the Madras Government at which some members of the Constituent Assembly representing Madras were present, and certain suggestions were made by them. These suggestions were considered by the Government, and on the basis of the decisions reached by them the Finance Minister of the Madras Government gave notice that he would move in the Constituent Assembly certain amendments to the Federal and Provincial Legislative Lists proposed by the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly and also an amendment to paragraph 6 of the Report of that Committee. A copy of the amendments^a of which notice was given by the Finance Minister is furnished in the Appendix IX. The amendments proposed to item 72 in the Federal List and item 41 in the Provincial List would make all excise duties a Provincial subject. The amendments proposed to items 73 and 77 in the Federal List, viz., Corporation tax and income-tax, would add provisos to them requiring that at least 50 per cent of the net proceeds should be distributed to the Units in which the taxes were levied.

These amendments were not reached during the last session of the Constituent Assembly. The matter will no doubt be considered further at the next session. Those members of the Madras Government

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 573-575 infra.

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who are members of the Constituent Assembly will continue to press the claim of the Provinces for sources of revenue reasonably commensurate with their responsibilities.

- (e) There is no provision for members of the Constituent Assembly to refer to the Assembly that elected them any points that arise to be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly and the question of a "mandate," therefore, does not arise.

It is open to the members of the Madras Legislature to make suggestions in regard to the allocation of revenues between the Centre and the Provinces when a suitable opportunity arises for discussing the matter in the Madras Legislature. The Government will give due consideration to any such suggestions, when deciding on the representations to be made by this Government to any Committee of Experts that may be appointed by the Constituent Assembly to consider the question, and on the attitude to be adopted by the members of this Government who are members of the Constituent Assembly when the matter is dealt with by that Assembly.

Import into Madras of articles from certain foreign countries.

14 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) what articles did the Madras Province apply to import from (i) America, (ii) England, (iii) other sterling areas, (iv) foreign countries, the quantities thereof and the amount of foreign currencies needed to such imports; and

(b) whether the import of such articles was allowed to any, and if so, to what extent; and the reasons for non-import of such articles?

A.—(a) & (b) This Government have no information on the subject as 'imports' are controlled by the Government of India.

Price of rice and wheat imported into this Province.

15 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the basis on which the price of food imported into the Province, i.e., rice and wheat from inside India and from foreign countries is fixed and what is the part of the Government of Madras in the fixation of quantities to be imported into the Madras Province and the prices thereof?

A.—With regard to imports of rice and wheat from sources within India, the prices are fixed by the supplying administrations, most of whom have got their own controls over prices and purchases are made on behalf

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of this Government at the prices quoted by the supplying administrations. With regard to supplies from imports from foreign countries the Government of India asked the Madras Government last year at what prices imported rice and wheat should be supplied to them if the then existing level of retail prices for these commodities were to be kept undisturbed. The Government of Madras replied that rice should be supplied at Rs. 8-5-0 per imperial maund and wheat at Rs. 7-12-0 per imperial maund. The Government of India accepted this Government's recommendation in regard to rice and fixed the price of imported rice to be charged to this Province at Rs. 8-5-0 per imperial maund for delivery export Commissioner's transit shed. For wheat, however, they fixed a rate at Rs. 9-8-0 per imperial maund. These rates are being paid to the Government of India. The Government of India bear the difference between the actual prices which are much higher and the prices mentioned above.

Every year the Government of Madras declare their deficits of the several varieties of foodgrains to the Government of India and the Government of India make allotments taking into consideration the size of our deficit as well as the quantities available for distribution in the surplus provinces of India and from imports. Originally these allotments were made twice a year just before the commencement of the khariff and rabi years but in view of the uncertainty in the supply position from imports, the Government of India have of late, been making allotments once a month and monthly conferences are being held between the officials of the Government of India and the provincial and state officials to determine the quota to be allotted each month to each deficit administration. The Madras Government send their representative to these conferences who presses the claims of Madras for adequate allotments to meet its deficit.

Sterling allotments.

16 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of sterling allotted to Madras in 1945-46, 1946-47 and till 15th August 1947 and the articles with their prices and quantities obtained by the aid of such allotment of sterling balances;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the allotments to the other Provinces in 1945-46, 1946-47, and till the 15th August 1947, and (ii) the articles, prices and quantities thereof obtained by the other Provinces of India; and

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(c) of the £65 million sterling allotted to India in August 1947, how much falls to the share of this Province and how the Government propose to utilize it?

A.—(a) to (c) See the Answer to Question No. 13.

Share of income-tax and jute duty for Madras.

17 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly has omitted from the Provincial list a share of the income-tax and jute duty;

(b) what is the revenue of Madras in 1945-46 and 1946-47 from its share of income-tax and jute duty and whether they form an elastic and progressive source of revenue;

(c) what was the stand taken up by the members of the Constituent Assembly representing Madras in the omission of the said revenues from the Provincial list and what were the instructions, if any, issued to them by the Government of Madras and what steps, if any, the Government propose to take to reinclude in the Provincial list, a share of income-tax and jute duty; and

(d) whether the Government are kept informed of the day-to-day developments of currency problem by the Dominion of India?

A.—(a) Income-tax and export duties are Central subjects at present under the Government of India Act, 1935. In the legislative lists proposed by the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly, these subjects are included in the Federal Legislative list. They are not included in the Provincial Legislative list either under the Government of India Act, 1935, or under the proposals of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

(b) Under section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, up to 14th August 1947 the Madras Government were getting annually 15 per cent of the amount assigned to the Provinces out of the net proceeds of the income-tax levied and collected by the Government of India. The amount assigned to the Provinces up to 14th August 1947 was 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the tax after making certain deductions in accordance with section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The corresponding percentage amount to be distributed among the provinces from 15th August 1947 until the new Constitution comes into force will be prescribed by the Government of India under section 138 of the adapted Government of India Act now in force.

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The amount received by the Madras Government out of the proceeds of the Central Government's income-tax for the years 1945-6 and 1946-7 was Rs. 431.25 lakhs and Rs. 448.05 lakhs, respectively. The amount varied according to the rates of the tax determined annually by the Central Legislature and the condition of business activity. This is an elastic source of revenue. In recent years it has been a "progressive source of revenue," if by that is meant a source that gives a constantly increasingly actual annual return, but it may not always be so. If the rates of tax and the efficiency of collection remain unchanged, the proceeds of the tax will increase in times of increasing prosperity and business activity, but will fall in times of depression and decreasing business activity.

The Madras Government have never received any amount from the proceeds of the export duty on jute or jute products with reference to section 140 of the Government of India Act, 1940, as no jute is grown in this Province.

- (c) There was no "omission from the Provincial Legislative List", as explained against clause (a) above.

The Finance Minister of the Madras Government gave notice of amendments to the Federal Legislative List proposed by the Union Powers Committee that would have added provisos to items 73 and 77, viz., Corporation tax and Income-tax, requiring that at least 50 per cent of the net proceeds should be distributed to the units in which the taxes were levied. These amendments were not reached during the last session of the Constituent Assembly. The matter will no doubt be considered further at the next session. Those members of the Madras Government who are members of the Constituent Assembly will continue to press the claim of the Provinces for sources of revenue reasonably commensurate with their responsibilities.

- (d) No. 'Currency' is a Central subject under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Pay of Inspectors of Factories.

18 Q.—SRI M. D. T. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay for Inspector of Factories now in force and in 1931;

(b) why and when it was revised; and what is the standard adopted in the revision of scales of pay for Inspectors of Factories;

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(c) whether the standard is the same with regard to the other services also where such revisions have been made, if not why not;

(d) whether there is any reason for adopting a different standard of revision for Inspector of Factories;

(e) the qualification prescribed for the Inspector of Factories in 1931 before the revision of scales and now; and whether the qualification of the Inspector of Factories at present is any way lower than that obtaining in 1931 necessitating the adoption of revised scales of pay;

(f) the scale of pay obtaining in the sister service of Inspectors of Boilers in 1931 and now; and

(g) the standard adopted for revision and the percentage of reduction effected, and whether the same percentage of reduction was adopted with regard to the Inspector of Factories and other gazetted provincial services?

A.—(a) The scales of pay of Inspectors of Factories now and in 1931 are as follows :—

In 1931.	RS.	Now.	RS.
Inspectors of Factories ..	400—30—700	Inspectors, Grade I ..	260—30/2—440—40/2—600
		Inspectors, Grade II ..	200—30/2—410
Assistant Inspectors of Factories ..	250—10—350	Assistant Inspectress of Factories ..	200—30/2—410

(b) The scales of pay of Inspectors of Factories were revised in 1933, 1938 and 1946. The revision of 1938 was however subsequently abolished. The first revision was during the general revision of pay due to economic conditions. The revision of 1946 was due to administrative reasons when the posts of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were converted to Inspectors, I and II Grades. No particular standard was adopted for revision, but all relevant factors were taken into account.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.

(e) Qualifications prescribed for the posts of Inspectors of Factories are as follows :—

In 1931.
No person shall be eligible for selection for admission to the service unless—

- (a) he has not attained the age of 30;
- (b) he is a graduate of any of the Universities mentioned in the annexure to the rules or has obtained a certificate or diploma of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

Now in force.
A candidate for appointment as Inspector of Factories, I Grade or II Grade must possess—

- (i) the degree of B.E. of the University of Madras or the degree of M.Sc. in Chemical Technology of the Andhra University; or
- (ii) a diploma in Engineering of the College of Engineering, Guindy; or

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In 1931.

- (c) he possesses a good theoretical knowledge of mechanical engineering and of some branch of physical science;
- (d) he has undergone a course of practical training in the mechanical engineering;
- (e) he possesses a practical knowledge of factory work either in India or Europe.

Now in force.

- (iii) a certificate or diploma of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;
- (iv) a pass in an examination qualifying for Associate Membership of the Institute of Engineers (India); and
- (v) If he is to be recruited direct, must not have completed thirty years of age on the first day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made.

The present qualifications are not lower than those prescribed in 1931. The revision of pay was not based on qualifications.

(f) *Scales of pay of Inspectors of Boilers—*

In 1931.

Now.

Rs. 400—30—700.

Rs. 250—30/2—520—40/2—600.

(g) Please see answer to clause (b). The percentage of reduction or increase in the 1933 revision is as below :—

Assistant Inspectors of Factories (increase 1·8 per cent).

Inspectors of Factories (reduction 35·2 per cent).

Inspectors of Boilers (reduction 29·1 per cent).

The percentage was not the same for all services.

No reduction is involved in the revision of the scales of pay for Factory Inspectors in 1946.

Scales of pay of certain provincial services.

19 Q.—SRI M. D. T. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the revision of scales of pay of non-gazetted officers, a corresponding increase has also been made with regard to various gazetted services;

(b) whether the scale of pay of Inspector of Factories also similarly increased; if not, why not;

(c) the minimum starting pay of an Inspector of Factories; and whether there is any other gazetted provincial service starting on this pay; and

(d) whether the Government propose to adopt an uniform scale of pay with reference to all the gazetted provincial services with same cadre?

A.—(a) In the recent revision only the minima of the existing scales of pay of some of the provincial services were revised by one or two stages so as to fit in with the maxima of the revised scales of pay of the corresponding subordinate services.

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- (b) No. There is no corresponding subordinate service to the Madras Factory Service and the question of revision of pay of this service did not arise.
- (c) Rs. 200 in the scale of pay of Rs. 200/30/2—440—40/2—600; Yes, (e.g.), Civil Assistant Surgeons Rs. 200 in the scale of Rs. 200—25/2—400.
- (d) The Government propose to constitute a Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee to make its recommendations, among others, on the question of revision of pay of provincial services. The revision of the pay of provincial services will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

Particulars of sentences and remissions, etc.

20 Q.—SRI B.BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to lay on the table a list with dates (from 1st May 1946 up to date) showing the names of persons (excluding those released on Independence Day) whose convictions and sentences have been remitted or suspended under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, the offences for which they had been convicted, the sentences imposed on them, the courts which passed the sentences and the reasons for granting such remissions and suspensions?

A.—The information cannot be supplied without undue labour and search, which is hardly worthwhile.

Nature of work done by Inspectors of Factories.

21 Q.—SRI M. D. T. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) what is the nature of the work done by Inspectors of Factories, and what are the Acts administered by them;

(b) whether their work has increased of late, and whether they are given any proportionate increase in their pay;

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to sanction for them the scale of pay approved by the Central Government; and

(d) if not, what is the scale of pay that is proposed to be given to them?

A.—(a) Inspectors of Factories inspect factories coming within the scope of Factories Act and see that the provisions relating to the conditions of work and protection of workers are complied with. They also supply technical information and advice to employers and workers concerning these provisions. They administer the Factories Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act, Employment of Children Act and the

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Payment of Wages Act. They also help in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, Industrial Statistics Act, Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, etc.

(b) With the increase in the number of factories, the work of Inspectors must have increased somewhat, but eleven additional Inspectors have been appointed this year and their jurisdiction has been reduced.

(c) & (d) No, Sir. A memorandum has been received from the Inspectors of Factories seeking revision of their pay. This is being examined.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—STATEMENT BY DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB FOR EXPUNGING A PORTION OF HIS SPEECH FROM THE PROCEEDINGS.

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB :—“ Mr. President, with your kind permission I wish to say a few words in order to clear a misunderstanding that has unfortunately and quite unexpectedly arisen with regard to certain portion of my speech made during the recent food debate. I had no intention at all of insulting or affronting the Hindu religion. My sole and only aim was to bring home to the minds of my Hindu brethren in a vein of good humour the supreme importance of so good and precious a manure which is being wasted in more ways than one especially when we are passing through an unprecedented food crisis which threatens to become endemic and pandemic. I assure one and all and once for all that nothing could be further from my thoughts than to jeer or to sneer at any religion much less Hinduism which is dear and sacred to its votaries. But I confess that I only know the broad fundamentals and the outlines of Hinduism; but all the same, I assure all gentlemen who were not present here that I never used the word ‘chunam’. However, from the bottom of my heart I express my profound regret if my unintentional reference has affected Hindu sentiments in certain quarters. Hereafter, I shall mind my p’s and q’s all the more by being overcautious. Mr. President, I have said the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, before I resume my seat, I request you to delete that portion of my speech, for which I would feel happy and thankful.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ On a point of order, Mr. President”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ There is no point of order to be raised; will you please resume your seat? The portion referred to will be deleted and I hope this question will now end and there will not be any further reference to it either by members or outside.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ The point I was about to raise was under what rules this portion is deleted. The proper procedure,